The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM. . . . . H. C. DERN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Choice Poetry.

THE MASKERS.

BY. J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Yesternight, as late I strayed
Through the orchard's mottled shade—
Coming to the moonlit alleys,
Where the sweet south wind, that dallies
All day with the Queen of Roses,
All night on her breast reposes—
Drinking from the dewy blooms,
Silences, and scented glooms
Of the warm-breathed summer night,
Long, deep draughts of pure delight—
Quick the shaken foliage parted,
And from out its shadows darted
Dwarf-like forms, with hideous faces,
Cries, contortions, and grimaces.
Still I stood beneath the lonely,
Sighing lilacs, saying only—
"Little friends, you can't alarm me!
Well I know you would not harm me!"
Straightway dropped each painted mask,
Sword of lath, and paper casque.
And a troop of rosy girls
Ran and kissed me through their curls.

Caught within their net of graces,
I looked round on shining faces,
Sweetly through the moonlit alleys
Rang their laughter's silver sallies.
Then along the pathway, light
With the white bloom of the night,
I went peaceful, pacing slow,
Captive held in arms of snow.
Happy maids! of you I learn
Heavenly maskers to discern!
So, when seeming griefs and harms
Fill life's garden with alarms,
Through its inner walks enchanted
I will ever move undaunted.
Love hath messengers that borrow
Tragic masks of fear and sorrow,
When they come to do us kindness—
And but for our tears and blindness,
We should see, through each disguise,
Cherub cheeks and angel eyes.

Select Miscellany.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

Fearful Hardships and Sufferings. A Sworn Statement by exchanged Prisoners.

The *Sanitary Commission Bulletin* contains the following exceedingly interesting statement regarding the condition and treatment of our prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga. It will be observed that it is verified under oath by three or four soldiers, who were exchanged Aug. 16, and were appointed by their comrades as a deputation to wait upon President Lincoln and make representations regarding their condition and sufferings. Originally, six commissioners were appointed by the prisoners, but two of them were returned with the twelve who failed to secure an exchange at Port Royal, and of the four who came through, one—E. W. Boats, the chairman—is confined to his bed in New York, unable to accompany the commissioners to Washington. A strange delay in forwarding the papers granting these men a furlough has prevented them from going to Washington as promptly as they desired; but their story, some parts of which are too revolting for publication, has by this time been laid before the President.—The statement in the *Bulletin* is mainly as follows:

I am a private in the 82d New York regiment of volunteers, Co. G; was captured with about 800 Federal troops in front of Petersburg, on the 23d of June, 1864, we were kept at Petersburg two days; at Richmond, on Belle Isle, three days; then conveyed by rail to Lynchburg; marched 75 miles to Danville, thence by rail to Andersonville, Ga; during the six days by rail to Andersonville meat was given us twice, and the daily ration was four crackers. On entering the Stockade Prison we found it crowded with 28,000 of our fellow soldiers.—By *crowded* I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. The prison is an open space, sloping on both sides, originally 17 acres, now 25 acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or shelter of any kind. The soil is sand over a bottom of clay. The fence is made of upright trunks of trees about twenty feet high, near the top of which are small platforms, where the guards are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel.—Through the grounds, at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the inclosure, spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering this enclosure the stream, or more properly sewer, passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from this source, and others farther up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect their thick sediment. This was our only drink and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it as best we can, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses.

The new comers, on reaching us, would exclaim, "Is this hell?" yet they soon would become callous, and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness. The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. Two surgeons were at one time sent by President Davis to inspect the camp, but a walk through a small section gave them all the information they desired, and we never saw them again.

The guard usually numbered about sixty-four—eight at each end, and twenty-four on a side. On the outside, within three hundred yards, were fortifications, on high ground, overlooking and perfectly commanding us, mounting twenty-four 12-pound Napoleon parrots. We were never permitted to go out-side, except at times, in small squads, to gather our fire-wood. During the building of the cook house a few, who were carpenters, were ordered out to assist.

Our only shelter from the sun, and rain, and night dews was what we could make by stretching over us our coats or scraps of blankets, which a few had, but generally there was no attempt by day or night to protect themselves.

The rations consisted of eight ounces of corn bread, (the cob being ground with the kernel,) and generally sour, two ounces of condemned pork, offensive in appearance and smell. Occasionally, about twice a week, two table-spoontuls of rice, and in place of the pork, the same amount (two table-spoonfuls) of molasses was given us about twice a month. This ration was brought into camp about four o'clock P. M., and thrown from the wagons to the ground, the men being arranged in divisions of 270, subdivided into squads of nineties and thirties. It was the custom to consume the whole ration at once, rather than save any for the next day. The distribution being often unequal, some would lose the rations altogether. We were allowed no dish or cooking utensil of any kind. On opening the camp in the winter, the first 2,000 prisoners were allowed skillets, one to fifty men, but these were soon taken away. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, our ration was in quality a starving one, it being either too foul to be touched or too raw to be digested.

The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind; not 2,000 had coats and pants, and those were late comers. More than one half were indecently exposed, and many were naked.

The usual punishment was to place the men in the stocks outside, near the captain's quarters. If a man was missing at roll-call, the squad of ninety to which he belonged was deprived of the ration. The "dead-line" bullet, already referred to, spared no offender. One poor fellow, just from Sherman,s army, his name was Roberts, was trying to wash his face near the "dead line" railing, when he slipped on the clayey bottom, and fell with his head just outside the fatal border. We shouted to him, but it was too late—"another guard would have a furlough," the men said. It was a common belief among our men, arising from statements made by the guard, that General Winder, in command, issued an order that any one of the guard who should shoot a Yankee outside of the "dead-line" should have a months furlough, but there probably was no truth in this. About two a day were thus shot, some being cases of suicide, brought on by mental depression of physical misery, the poor fellows throwing themselves or madly rushing outside the "line."

The mental condition of a large portion of the men was melancholy, beginning in despondency, and tending to a kind of stolid and idiotic indifference. Many spent much time in arousing and encouraging their fellows, but hundreds were lying about motionless, or stalking vacantly to and fro, quite beyond any help which could be given them within their prison walls. These cases were frequent among those who had been imprisoned but a short time. There were those who were captured at the first Bull Run, July, 1861, and had known Belle Isle from the first, yet had preserved their physical and mental health to a wonderful degree. Many were wise and resolute enough to keep themselves occupied—some in cutting bone and wood ornaments, making their knives out of iron hoops—others in manufacturing ink from the rust from these same hoops, and with rude pens sketching or imitating bank notes, or any sample that would involve long and patient execution.

Letters from home very seldom reached us, and few had any means of writing. In the early summer a large batch of letters—five thousand we are told—arrived, having been accumulating many months. These were brought into camp by an officer, under orders to collect ten cents on each: of course most were returned, and we heard no more of them. One of my companions saw among them three from his parents, but he was unable to pay the charge. According to the rules of transmission of letters over the lines, these letters must have already paid ten cents each to the Rebel government.

The proportion of deaths from starvation, not including those consequent on the diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, and scurvy, I cannot state, but to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, there were scores every month. We could at any time point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay or feebly walked, mere skeletons, whose emaciation exceeded the examples given in Leslie's *Illustrated* for June 18, 1864. For example, in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arms, between the elbow and the wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. The ration in quantity was perhaps barely sufficient to sustain life, and the cases of starvation were generally those whose stomachs could not retain what had become entirely indigestible.

For a man to find on waking that his comrade by his side was dead was an occurrence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle-field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceed in the extremity of misery all my previous experience.

The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being in a single pit, without head-boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of fire-wood, and I have known them quarrel over a dead body for the job.

Our men especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it was very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial ever gave way. I carry this message from one of my companions to his mother: "My treatment is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country."

Some attempts were made to escape, but wholly in vain, for if the prison walls and guards were passed, and the protecting woods, reached, the bloodhounds were sure to find us out.

Tunnelling was once attempted on a large scale, but on the afternoon preceeding the night fixed on for escape, an officer rode in and announced to us that the plot was discovered, and from our huge pen we could see the hill above us and the regiment just arriving to strengthen the guard. We had been betrayed. It was our belief that spies were kept in the camp, which could very easily be done.

The number in camp when I left was nearly 35,000 and daily increasing. The number in hospital was about 5,000. I was exchanged at Port Royal Ferry, August 16.

PRESCOTT TRACEY,
82d Regiment, N. Y. V.

THE PHENOMENA OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Silent lightnings, whether they appear in a clear or clouded sky, are usually explained by the supposition that they are the reflection of lightnings which issue from clouds below the horizon, and so distant that the thunder which accompanies them cannot be heard. It has been on the other hand, objected, that the splendor of lightning is not sufficiently intense to cause a reflection so bright as the silent lightnings, and that a reflection inferior in brightness to lightning itself in the same proportion as twilight is to the brightness of the sun, would not be visible. To this objection M. Arago replies by the following facts:

Cassina and Lacaille, when engaged in making a series of experiments on the velocity of sound, in the year 1739, saw the light produced by the discharge of a piece of ordnance placed at the base of the light-house of Cette, although at the station they occupied both the town and the light-house were concealed by intervening hills.

In 1863, M. Zach gave signals on the Brocken (a mountain of the Hartz range,) by exploding six or seven ounces of gun powder. The light produced by this was seen by observers stationed on Mount Kellenberg, at a distance of nearly three leagues from the Brocken. Since a direct view would have been rendered impossible by the convexity of the earth, the light must have been seen by reflection.

That this mode of explaining silent lightning may not take the character of mere conjecture, it will be necessary to show that distant lightnings are actually visible when the thunder which accompanies them is inaudible. Two unexceptionable observations are adduced for this purpose.

On the night between the 10th and 11th of July, 1783, the weather being calm and the sky unclouded, Saussure, stationed at the Hospice of the Grimsel, looking in the direction of Geneva, saw on the horizon some streaks of clouds from which lightning issued, but no thunder was heard. It was afterwards ascertained that at the moment this occurred, a storm broke over Geneva the most terrific that the people of that country ever witnessed.

On the 21st of July, 1813, Mr. Luke Howard observed at Tottenham, near London, in a clear sky, lightning, such as is called heat-lightning, appear toward the south-east. It was afterward ascertained that a violent storm at that moment raged in France, which extended from Calais to Dunkirk. This lightning, above fifty leagues distant, was visible in the atmosphere of London.

It must then be admitted as proved, that silent lightnings may be and sometimes are produced by the reflection in the atmosphere of lightning of which the thunder is too distant to be heard. But it does not, therefore, follow that such appearance must be and always is produced by that cause. On the contrary, heat lightnings frequently present appearances, to explain which it would be almost impossible to admit the hypothesis of distant storms. Thus it frequently happens that when the whole visible firmament is unclouded, the lightnings will play for entire nights on every side of the horizon, and will extend even to the zenith. If distant storms were admitted to explain such phenomena, it would be necessary to suppose that portion of the atmosphere visible from a single place clear and serene, yet surrounded on every side by a rim of clouds, throughout which storms rage.—The improbability of such an hypothesis is apparent.

Thunder unaccompanied by lightning, is explained by M. Arago, by supposing two strata of clouds at different heights, of which the superior stratum is the seat of the thunder-storm, and of which the inferior stratum is sufficiently dense to be impervious to the light which precedes the thunder. Nevertheless, the density of the inferior cloud will not at all impede the transmission of sound through it, and the thunder will consequently be heard while the lightning is invisible.

From the observations which have been recorded of the time between the flash and the thunder, it appears that although in one instance this interval amounted to seventy-two seconds, it usually does not exceed forty-eight seconds. It follows, then, that the greatest distance from which the atmosphere explosions which produce thunder are heard is about ten miles. If the single recorded observation of an interval of seventy-two seconds can be relied on, it would follow that in that particular case thunder was heard at the distance of fifteen miles.

Evidence still more direct and convincing can be adduced, that beyond the distance of eight or ten miles thunder is inaudible.

When the steeple of Lestwithiel in Cornwall was struck by lightning, on the 25th of January, 1757, and almost entirely destroyed, the thunder was terrific; yet Smeaton, the engineer, who was then within thirty miles of the place, heard no thunder. Muschenbroeck states that thunder at the Hague is inaudible at Leydon and at Rotterdam, the distance of the former being ten, and the latter twelve miles. There are also examples of violent storms breaking over Amsterdam which were inaudible at Leydon, the distance being about twenty miles.

The rolling of thunder has by some been ascribed to the effect of echo. That echo has in cases a share in the production of the phenomena cannot be doubted by any one who has ever witnessed an Alpine storm. A multitude of causes affecting the loudness, the reverberation, and the continuity of the peals, are quite apparent. The question is whether echo is the only cause of the rolling thunder.

It has been shown that the duration of the thunder roll amounts sometimes to forty-five seconds.—Whether the echoes of any sound ever have such duration, can only be determined by observation. The example of the often reiterated echo at a certain island on the lake of Killarney, is known to all travelers. Mr. Scoresby, observed on a particular occasion its duration, and found it about thirty seconds. The original sound is usually produced by the discharge of a small piece of cannon.

It would seem that on the occasion of Mr. Scoresby's observations, a pistol was used. It is argued by Mr. Arago, that if a cannon had been used, the duration would have been much greater, and probably equal to the continuance of the longest roll of thunder.

During the experiments made to determine the velocity of sound, in June, 1822, M. M. Humboldt Bouvard, Gay-Lussac, and Emile de Laplace, heard the echo of a cannon discharged near them during twenty-five seconds.

Mariners state that thunder heard at sea is marked by rolling as long continued as on land, although none of those causes which are generally supposed to produce echoes, such as walls, rocks, woods, hills, or mountains, are present. Unless the surface of the clouds reflects sounds, no means of procuring an echo can exist under such circumstances.—Although it might seem that the clouds would be as little capable of reflecting sound as the air itself, there appears to be some reason to judge otherwise. Muschenbroeck states, as the result of his own observations, that a cannon, which, being discharged, when the heavens were unclouded, produced only a single report, had its sounds several times reverberated when discharged in the same place under clouded sky. In the course of the experiments made in 1822, to determine the velocity of sound already referred to, the same observation was made.

A JOLLY TEMPERANCE FAMILY

Joe Harris was a whole-souled, merry fellow, and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans many years; he concluded he would visit his uncle who lived in Massachusetts and whom he had not seen for several years. Now, there is a decided difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived he found the people running wild about temperance; he felt bad, thinking with the old song that keeping the spirits up by pouring spirits down, was one of the best ways to make time pass, and began to fear indeed, that he was in a 'pickle.' But on the morning after his arrival, the old lady came to him and said:

"Joe, you have been living at the South, and no doubt are in the habit of taking something about 11 o'clock. Now, I keep some for medical purposes, but let no one know it, as my husband wishes to set the boys a good example."

Joe promised, and thinking he would get no more that day, took as he expressed it a "buster."

After he had walked to the stable who should he meet but his uncle.

"Well, Joe," said he, "I expect you are accustomed to drinking in New Orleans, but you find us temperance men up here, and for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know I have any brandy; but I keep a little for my rheumatism; will you accept some?"

Joe signified his consent, and took another good horn. Then continuing his walk, he came to where the boys were hauling rails. After conversing awhile, one of his cousins said:

"Joe I expect you would like something to drink, and as our folks are opposed to liquor, we keep some here to help on with our work.

Out came the bottle and down they sat, and he said by the time he got home to dinner, he was as tight as he could be, all from visiting a "temperance family."

Every woman should be married to an excellent man.—Marriage, it is true, brings care and wear; but it is the ring that is worn that keeps bright, and the watch that lies unwound that gets out of order. The sweet sympathies involved in the family relation; the new energies developed by new responsibilities; the new compensation for all outlays of strength, bring about a delightful play upon the heart and intellect, which, in their reaction upon the body, produces an effect that is nothing less than preservation. Then there is a higher power than this—one which we speak of soberly and reverently. No one is completely armed against the encroaching ills of life who has in his heart no place for religion.—The calmness, the patience, and the joy and hope that are in possession of that woman whose heart is right in its highest relation, can never fail to preserve and heighten every personal power and charm that she possesses.

The heart retains its impressions when those of the brain have been erased.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—We are pleased to note that friend Greer, of the Juniata *True Democrat*, takes back the charge of "drinking too much whiskey," made against our townsman, Hon L. W. Hall, one of the Union candidates for the State Senate. There is nothing to be made, politically, by charging upon a candidate, a sin of which he is not guilty. Honesty is the best policy in all cases, and to admit a mistake is much more creditable than to persist in falsehood. We thought friend Greer an honorable editor, in this particular, and we are better satisfied now that we have the proof.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—At last Godey has been compelled to advance the price of the Lady's Book. In the October number, now before us, and a perfect jem in its way, he gives notice that he cannot receive club subscribers at the old price. We will give the terms in the November number. We do not wonder at this action on his part. Our wonder has been how he could stand it so long at the original price, considering his inormous expenses and the cost of labor and materials. We hope none will drop the Book on account of the increase in price.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR OCTORER.—"Peep," a beautifully executed steel engraving of a mother and her little girl, opens this number of The Lady's Friend. The double steel Fashion Plate is also as rich and elegant as usual. Then follow the numerous engravings—some particularly excellent—illustrating the new mode for ladies and children. The music for this number is a new song called "I love thee, dearly love thee"—a popular sentiment, as all will admit. Among the literary contributions we note "Scatter Blessing," by Minnie May; "Two Years Lost," by Emma B. Ripley; "Life is Good," by Miss. Annie F. Kent: "The Imported Hen," a comical sketch by H. W. S.; "A Turn in Fortune's Wheel," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Why I didn't Marry Grant Henson," by Ida Mason (it strikes us that Ida was a little hard on Frank); "Castles in the Air," by Mrs. Anna Bache; "Missionary Work" (in the matrimonial line we see this is), by Frances Lee, &c, &c. Of course there is the usual Work Table, Receipts and Editorials. Price $2.50 a year—two copies $4.00, nine for $16.00, twenty-one for $35.00. Single numbers 25 cents. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

"Sontag" in Pittsburgh.

SEPTEMBER 23d, 1864.

Last Sunday we spent in and around Pittsburgh, among the dingy and besooted walls of the iron metropolis, where every man pursues some legitimate business through the week and rests on Sunday. The iron and glass works, which are so numerous here; the "thump, thump," of forge-hammers; the ring of anvils and the hum of machinery: all cease and a dull, monotonous silence prevails o'er the entire city.

In the afternoon we wended our way out to Allegheny Cemetery—the most beautiful, solemn and picturesque place that mortal would desire to take up abode in when done his labors out in the world. This enclosure is a vast natural forest.—It is finely situated, and beautifully and tastefully laid out. It is romantic—being located upon a sloping hill-side, with ravines, natural mounds, giant oaks, waving green hemlocks, and shrubbery of all kinds decorating the graves of loved ones. We read the last tribute paid to mortality; the names of dear old friends traced upon marble. Then old recollections crowd upon us that would fill quartos of books in transcribing. Past conversations are revived and the features of joyous spirits long since hushed in death are with us in spirit and in feature in this hour of solitude. Events crowned with years of glory flash vividly, distinctly, upon a mind harassed by subsequent years of toil and trouble. In a retired nook, and by the side of his wife and child, we read the name of Wm. B. Foster—the once much esteemed Vice president of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company—which reminds me of his modest, exemplary life; kind to the poor and true to his fellow men.

Bird and beast, as well as their superior—man—feels the enervating influences of the still balmy, yet nevertheless delightfully refreshing breezes of autumn. I have written it autumn! Yet by the calendar, summer has hardly taken to itself wings. Yet I am correct. I see, by innumerable indubitable proofs, that the grandest as well as the most diversified season of the four, is rapidly making its advance. I love autumn. I love to watch its silent approach, and I love to note its changes. It fills my soul with solemn awe, and thrills me with strange and peculiar emotions, such as it is impossible to describe, yet delightful to hold. It is a season, too, that the mind often turns from the contemplation of the selfish and sensual and realizes the beautiful as seen through nature. Man requires a rest—he needs a change—and the Almighty has ordained this as a season of repose. There are few indeed who, resting from physical labor or severe mental toil, do not feel the soothing influences of nature. They cannot account for that tranquility or subduing of personal passions, and yet it is chargeable to the influence I have just pointed out. Autumn gladdens the eye with pictures, fresh, vivid, grand and varied. The delicate green pales and loses its individuality in the richer folds of yellow, and of purple, and of scarlet-russet and red with which nature is now bedizined. Richer, far richer the ornamentation than that with which Spring tints forest, field and landscape. Autumn excels also in fragrance, for every tree and bush is as sweet-scented as a nosegay of the rarest exotics. In truth, nature is one vast garden, exhaling the most delightful of perfumes, and charming both sense of sight and smell. Those only who rise with the lark are able to understand of what I have written above.—Who is there who does not love to wander amongst decaying herbage? Who is there who does not love to witness the sparkling dew-drop glistening as it were a pearly tear upon that trembling, curled and early fallen leaf? I love to roam at early morn and stand and gaze upon the magnitude of the Creator, as he reveals himself to mankind and makes known his power and presence. I wander for hours in solitude, drinking in the still beauties of the gladdening surrounding. I have for my companions the last of the feathered tribes, whose notes are rich with full, gushing accents of sweetest melody. The birds appear cognizant of the very nature of the change. Their notes have none of that shrillness with which they carrol their matins in April and May, yet there is a grateful tenderness expressed in their parting chants as plaintive as the moan of the sea. I roam along the banks of the stream where I sported in boyhood. The dreams of other days come over me, and I live again in memory with those who are not. I walk listlessly along a path that I have trodden when my feet were smaller, my eye brighter, and my step less firm. That little leaf, as it disentangles itself from the parent stem and is tossed and twirled in the breeze that bade it quit the shoot from which it derived its sustenance, catches my eye for the moment.—I watch it as it sportively careens, feather-like in zephyr, and notice how, in the momentary lull, it loses its grantation and falls upon the waters of the tiny rivulet by whose waters I an standing. Trifling circumstance! Yet it is but a miniature boat representing the wreck of larger crafts. So I wander on, discovering new charms as the sun waxes older and the day shorter. I love the pale sunlight of the autumn days. There is no garnish glare seen or felt in the rays of the light of to-day. But soft and lambent as attunes and corresponds with ones own feelings and that harmonizes with the effect displayed elsewhere. Choice and beautiful as is the day, it is reserved for nightfall to display the grandest of the typical teachings of the hour. In a few minutes is revealed a month's experience. Over yonder mountain's top there comes a ray of light, gorgeously, brilliantly beautiful, and whose reflections are of the richest, deepest colors. All the attributes man possess fail in attempting to counterfeit in oil or portray in words. The mountain tops look as if fringed with silver lace, upon which rests an ethereal light so brilliant that every leaf sparkles like rubies and stands as clearly and distinctly from the back-ground. We bow with adoring reverence as the rich tints grow darker and fade from the surface in one last grand effort to preserve as it were their identity, and all is lost in the gloom of night.

We visited "Christ's Church," situated on Penn street, in the evening, and we were edified, delighted and enchanted with the sweetest melody we have heard in a long time. The Church bears a striking resemblance to St. Marks, of Philadelphia, and is unquestionably one of the neatest structures in this city. It possesses a modest appearance, being back from the street, with a tidy plot of grass in front. The interior presents a somewhat gothic finish. The aisles are so wide and so well carpeted that the sound of a foot-fall cannot be heard, and the pews are spacious and inviting. We were seated but a short time when the bell heralded forth the proclamation that "Church was ready," and soon we noticed men and women of the most aristocratic appearance enter and go to their allotted places, while stiff and dignified young men sauntered into their respective pews. The organ pealed forth an admirable and spirited voluntary. The organ is an excellent one with thirty-four stops, and the performer is unexceptionable. The choir consists of a quartet with several volunteers. The tenor was smoothly and carefully sung. The alto was soft and plaintive, but too weak to be heard distinctly, and therefore not producing great effect. The soprano was admirably executed; the highest notes were clear, firm and shrill, yet sweet and melodious; while those of the lower register were soft and soothing. The basso, Mr. George W. Alexander, possesses a highly cultivated voice. His notes are full, round and mellifluous. He sings with ease and animation. As we have said, we were delighted with their melody, and we would not ask a greater boon than to have these choristers singing at our bed-side when we die. The doxology being sung, we take up our line of march homeward.

AUG. SONTAG.

"CAUGHT A TARTAR."—We have been handed the following letters, with the request to publish, to which we accede, only leaving off names. Many persons know the parties and the letters are vouched for as genuine. We think the party in this place "caught a Tartar," in his Western cousin:—

ALTOONA, July 27th, 1864.

DEAR COUSIN:—

* * * * What do you think of the last call? Five hundred thousand more men to be sacrificed for the emancipation of the dark race. Oh, Lord! is it not awful to think of so many men being killed and crippled to satisfy a few fanatics. The quota of the township I live in will be 90 men, and by adding the 100 per cent. it will take all the able-bodied men that are in it, so there is no chance for me to escape but by giving them leg bail, which I will most assuredly do before going into the service, because I can't see the point.

I dont suppose your State would be a very good place for a conscript to flee to. I am afraid there are too many negro lovers there, by what I can hear, but I hope none of my good friends there are of that stripe. I am opposed to this war in every particular, and I do hope that it will soon be over, one way or the other, it dont matter to me much how, so it will be ended.

Let me know how the feeling is out there in regard to the last call. If I am drafted I am going to emigrate to some place. If you think it would be good policy for me to go to Iowa, I will go. I know I can get along well any place these times; I can work at anything that comes in the way. Farming is the best thing for a man at any rate.

Give me all the news, particular in regard to this draft arrangement. Don't let any one see this letter.

From your friend.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, Aug. 17, 1864.

SIR:—I received your letter, and, in answer to your inquiries, would say, so far as the people of our State are concerned they are truly loyal to the Government of the United States, and I think we can raise our quota in the Five Hundred Thousand call without a draft. We have an excess of eight or nine thousand men over all other calls, which will give us a good start on the last call for "five hundred thousand more."

You want to know how the people here feel in regard to the war. All you have to do is to examine the history of this war to learn that Iowa has borne a very prominent part in all the battles in the Western Department, and did it gallantly too.—Her citizen-soldiery sleep on every battle-field in the South-west, and many more of her gallant braves will yet fill soldier's graves before this wicked and causeless rebellion is suppressed; and they will not be willing to give up the fight till all armed traitors of the South, and the pusillanimous, non-combattant sympathizers of the North, are made to hunt their holes, and hide their God-forsaken carcasses from the gaze of loyal men. Just think of your proposition to shirk your duty to your country in her hour of need! Who ever heard of such an infamous proposition? While the rebel ragamuffins are raiding in your own native commonwealth, burning your neighbor's dwellings, and robbing them of their "goods and chattles," you sit down and study some way to shirk your duty, and write to me too see if this is not a good place to come. To-day the half-starved rebel ruffians of Missouri stand looking to Iowa, with her abundance of grain and Stacks of forage, which they wish to procure for their "criturs," but dare not set foot on our soil. Neither would Lee's Rebel army be allowed to disgrace the prairies of Iowa if she bordered on Virginia. Were they to attempt a raid into our State, they would be sent howling to their dens!

You express the hope that none of your friends here are of the War Stripe. I think they are not, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that your *friends* here are scarce, judging from your letter. Your relatives here, however, are every one loyal and true to the Government of the United States—the best government in the world—a government that all nations look upon with a zealous eye—a government that is a home for the oppressed of all nations of the earth. Look at the emigration into our country at the present time—when we are engaged in a war the like of which the world never saw—and perhaps you will see something that will satisfy you that we would better hold on to our government while we have it.

I am surprised at a native-born American talking as you do, at a time like this. Look at the dying words of Col. Mulligan, an adopted but brave and noble citizen.—Thousands of instances might be cited to show the patriotism of our adopted citizens, and how freely they die for principle, but I refer to the case of Col. Mulligan as one fresh in my memory. "Lay me down and save the flag" was the last expression of the dying hero. No nobler words have been uttered since the war broke out. His first and last thought was to save the flag—the emblem of the greatness and power of his adopted country. He devoted his life to his country, and faithfully kept the oath of allegiance which made him a citizen. How his conduct should shame you and all those of your class, who, having been born and cherished beneath the protecting folds of the flag of the Union, now seek to trample it under foot; how it should touch to the quick those who call themselves Americans, and yet are conspiring secretly everywhere to make America a desolation. It is strange that such things should be; strangest of all that Americans should be guilty of such enormous wickedness.

Now, Sam, if I were of the opinion you are I would go into the Rebel army. I would not be a traitor and a coward.—If Uncle Sam decides by the draft that he needs me I shall go. When he gets me he will be sure of one good soldier. I am five feet eleven inches high, and weigh one hundred and fifty-four pounds; am sound as a silver dollar, and thirty-three years old. Now what do you think? Don't you think I am big enough and old enough for a Soldier?

I will now give you my views on the troubles of the country, and leave you to judge whether I am an abolitionist or not. I heartily approve the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and his solemn declaration that no slave (whether on the border or farther South) who fights for the Union, shall ever wear the chains of bondage; I am for the most vigorous exertions to re-inforce our armies by the largest possible addition of colored troops, and only regret that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the administration, their congressmen and presses has retarded their organization, when, if they had unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, four hundred thousand such soldiers instead of one hundred thousand, and avoided the impending draft. I am against treason, whether it rears its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies or under the roof of our Capitol; whether in the streets of New York or in the borders of Pennsylvania; I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of the rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise or a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so bravely fallen. I am in favor of sustaining the government, if it takes the last man and the last dollar—to sum up; I am for Abraham Lincoln, the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour, and for Andy Johnson, faithful among the faithless, for the highest offices in the nation's gift.

In conclusion, I will say that this is a great State, and a good house for loyal men, but no place for traitors or fugitive conscripts; therefore you need not come. Iowa, as well as every other Western State, has sent soldiers to fight the battles of the country who care *for* the country, and if the Eastern States were represented in the army by the same kind of Soldiers, this war would not have lasted so long.—If Gen. Grant had Western troops he would be in Petersburg to-day, and I am sorry he does not have them. Nine out of ten of the Soldiers of the West are for the Government, heartily and earnestly, and when they go into battle, go into whip, and do it, too.

Yours, for the Government.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following incident is taken from Gen. Seymour's report: A rebel prisoner asked a clean shirt for his young comrade, whose fresh, but blood-stained bandages, told of a recent amputation just above the knee. One of the Sanitary Commission gave the shirt, but said the boy must first be washed. "Who will do that?" "Oh any of those women yonder." A kind looking woman, from Philadelphia, was asked if she was willing to wash a rebel prisoner. "Certainly," was the prompt reply, "I have a son in the Union army, and should like to have somebody wash him." With towel and water, in a tin basin, she cheerfully walked through the mud to the tent. Careful not to disturb the amputated leg, she gently removed the old shirt and began to wash him; but the tenderness of a mother's heart was at work, and she began to cry over him, saying that she imagined she was washing her own son. He, too, began to weep, and to ask God to bless her for her kindness to him. The scene was too much for the bystanders, and they left the Northern mother and the Southern son to their sacred grief, wishing that tears could blot out the sin of this rebellion and the blood of this unnatural war.

HONOR AMONG THE REBELS.—Two privates of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, who were captured on picket duty at Port Royal ferry, a few days since, were unconditionally released by General Jones, who could not approve of the manner of their capture, and therefore would not regard them as prisoners of war. They were induced to cross the ferry, unarmed, to bring over a rebel refugee who called to them for succor. On reaching the enemy's side they were instantly seized and made prisoners of war and sent to Charleston, from whence they were immediately sent into our lines again by General Jones when he ascertained the particulars of the affair. It was a very fair and handsome thing on the part of the rebel general, and is appreciated.

☞ A substitute broker in Poughkeepsie got rightly served a few days since. In trying to get a countryman drunk he took too much himself, and was enlisted by the individual whom he hoped to sell. He did not find out his mistake until the next morning.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Last Tuesday a man by the name of Henderson, of Altoona, Pa, was robbed at the Reading Depot by pickpockets, of eleven hundred dollars. Another gentleman, named Williamson, of New Jersey, was robbed of over two thousand dollars.—*Chonicle.*

Sheridan's Great Victory.

COMPLETE ROUT OF EARLY

His Troops Utterly Demoralized.

5,000 REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Gen. Sheridan's glorious victory in the Shenandoah Valley on Monday is noted as the first substantial success of our army in what has been designated as the Valley of Humiliation on account of the previous serious of reverses to our arms.—The enemy's total loss will probably reach ten thousand—one-half of which number were taken prisoners. The rebel troops by this disastrous defeat have become utterly demoralized, and it is not known where they may make a stand. The particulars of Monday's battle are briefly narrated as follows:—

On Monday morning, after Averill had repulsed the movement of the rebels on Martinsburg, Gen. Sheridan ordered his whole command to break camp and prepare to march. Shortly after 5 o'clock Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan at the Berryville and Winchester pike.—Moving his command rapidly along the road, driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged their field works with the 1st brigade, and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty prisoners. In this charge Col. Brinton, of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works whilst gallantly leading his regiment. These field works were constructed by the rebels to guard the ford at the Opequan, and prevent our passage at that point. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the balance of the army, the 16th corps was across the Opequan and along the pike toward Winchester, leaving its train on the opposite side of the stream, at a point about 1½ miles distant from the ford where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retreated, and kept up an incessant cannonade. The enemy replied briskly with parts of two batteries. There was a delay of at least two hours, caused by the non-arrival of the 19th Corps, who, through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time.

Having learned on Friday that the main portion of Early's forces were occupied near Bunker Hill and Stephenson's depot, Gen. Sheridan resolved to mass his forces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and by a rapid movement hurl them on Early's rear, the execution of which completely surprised the enemy. A portion of our cavalry, under Generals Torbett and Averill, kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, and by a demonstration at Burns' Ford, kept a large portion of the enemy at that part of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate and strike a blow which would defeat Early's army. The delay in the arrival of the 19th corps enabled Early to move Gordon's division at the double quick from Bunker Hill, some ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge's raiders and Hood's command, who had already arrived, and were formed in a belt of wooded thicket skirting Berryville and Winchester. As soon as the 19th corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle, about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the 6th, and everything being in readiness, the advance was sounded at about twelve o'clock, and the different lines moved forward. The 6th corps advanced in splendid style—as though marching at a review or on parade. The first line had not advanced more than two hundred yards before it became engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about six hundred yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving up reinforcements.

Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily, until within nearly two hundred yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious canonade, with grape and canister, from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted, and which ploughed through our advancing lines and mowed down large numbers of our men. The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating behind the second line threw it into momentary confusion, and it was also obliged to fall back behind the third line which had in the meantime been ordered to lie down, in order to avoid as much as possible the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing line. The artillery was now brought up and posted in commanding positions to silence these batteries of the enemy, which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was reformed and again ordered forward, regaining the advanced position they had held when they were obliged to fall back.

The different lines of battle were then ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Gen. Crooks' corps, which was held in reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan. About three o'clock General Crooks formed on the right of the 19th corps—his first division on the extreme right of our line, and his second division in the rear and supporting a division of the 19th corps. Gen. Crooks having formed his men, rode along the line, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, the men promising to "go in" and wipe out Winchester. Gen. Torbet, with Merritt's and Averill's division of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about 9 o'clock at Burns' and Knox's fords, had been hard at work all day fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in driving them now arrived on our extreme right, and was prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory.

General Sheridan rode out to where General Torbett was stationed, and after a consultation as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced with cheers and yells, which could be distinctly heard far above the noise of artillery and musketry, which, for its impetuosity, has seldom been exceeded in any battle in this war. Our men had determined to win the day and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy the battle became more and more fierce, and the slaughter now was awful: at every discharge men could be distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two contending lines at some places could not have been more than two hundred yards apart. At this critical period, above the roar of artillery, musketry, and cheers and fierce yells of contending armies, could be distinctly heard, several miles off, the cavalry bugle, sounding the charge which was the death-knell to their army. There could be seen the gallant Custer and Merritt, each with a headquarters flag in hand, advancing gallantly, leading the charge, which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us the victory. The columns of Early's command were forced to give way before our cavalry, who with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, capturing seven hundred and twenty-one privates and non-commissioned officers, with nine battle-flags and two guns.

The broken and demoralized divisions composing Early's command now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and, with their arms, some made for the heights beyond Winchester, but they were soon dislodged by Averill, and forced to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the Valley, where such of Early's command as are left him are now scattered. Our victory is a glorious one, and well calculated to fill the heart of every loyal man with joy.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Information received by the Government up to eleven and a half A. M. to day, makes it certain that up to this morning Sheridan has secured 5,000 prisoners, and every hour more are being sent to the rear. The rebels had seven Generals killed and wounded in the engagement. Rhodes, Wharton, Gordon and Ramseur killed, and the tory Bradley Johnson and Fitz Hugh Lee wounded.

The pursuit was vigorously continued yesterday, and is doubtless being pressed to-day with no less energy. So far, it is certain that the rebel loss was at least ten thousand, and the operation in the course of our pursuit may make double that number ere the end of the work. The highest estimate that has reached here of our loss in killed wounded and missing, is two thousand.

STILL ANOTHER!

Just before going to press we received the following dispatch, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 23d:

"Another glorious victory in the Shenandoah Valley! Sheridan has had another fight with Early, whipping him badly, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and many prisoners.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.—The Commander of Fort Morgan asked for terms. "The only terms we can make are *unconditional surrender*," was the reply. Thus Farragut in the last stage of the war reiterates the words of Grant in the first. These words make the rule of the war. There is no different policy known either in the army or navy. The champions of our flag invariably refuse to accept anything short of an absolute yielding to it. They will have the rebel bunting lowered flat to the earth before making a single concession. They are too jealous of the authority and dignity of the Nation to chaffer, in its name, with defiant treason. What these old heroes do, the Union Party means to do. It, too, insists upon an unconditional surrender to the national authority, as a preliminary to the minor question. Precisely here lies the prime distinction between the Union party and that opposed to it.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—*A Matter in which Every One is interested.*—An order has just been issued in relation to the draft, which says: "If the quota of any district shall be entirely filled by volunteering, after the draft, but before the drafted men are sent to general rendezvous, then the person drafted will be excused. Volunteers will be accepted and counted on the quota, as well as drafted men, till it is filled; and when filled, and *before the drafted men shall have been sent to the general rendezvous*, for every additional volunteer mustered in a drafted man will be excused, the person to be excused being taken from the bottom of the list of those drafted, in the reverse order in which they were drawn; but in no instance will a *substitute* be exonerated or excused."

VIRGINIA THE GREAT BATTLE GROUND.—It is in Virginia, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that the decisive operations of the war are to take place. The lists are made up here, and the contest will be decided by Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. If we make sure of the issue on this theatre we secure it for the whole Confederacy. We cannot, therefore, afford to run any risks in this quarter. A single division of the army, possibly a single brigade or regiment out of place in Virginia, may cause the loss of a great battle. The danger of the Confederacy is not from Sherman, it is not from Grant, it is not from the scarcity of troops, but it is from that infatuation, from that evil genius of our cause, that persists in dividing our armies on the eve of important and decisive engagements.

AN HONEST MAN.—General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, on Saturday, received a letter of which the following is a copy: "Please put into the Treasury the inclossed six dollars, the excess paid me as a witness at court-martial in a neighboring city. The acting quartermaster knowing the fact that I had come, and was about to return the same day, made out an account for me, which he said was correct and usual, paying for an additional day for coming and another for going. This sum, in itself, is no object to the treasury; but, if it be the means of drawing the attention of the Government to the like abuses in this department of the public service, it may save hundreds of thousands of dollars."

☞ The income of the four Rothschids of Europe is estimated at $9,000,000 a year, or $1,000 an hour.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARD

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS.

MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 20th, 1862.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER at Private Sale, the following Real Estate, in East Ward, Altoona,

ONE LOT OF GROUND,

on the corner of Annie and Rebecca streets, having thereon erected a one and a half story

PLANK AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement story attached. Hydrant water and all other conveniences necessary.

The above property is suitable for a store room and dwelling house.

Also, a lot of ground adjoining the first described lot, on Rebecca street, having thereon erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME STABLE.

The above described property will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and the remainder secured by judgment note.

Possession will be given in one month from sale.

Sept. 10-1m. S. M. WOODCOCK, *Agent.*

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

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GREAT BATTLE GROUND. ...ia, says the Richmond *Ex...* ...decisive operations of the ...lace. The lists are made ... contest will be decided by ...y of Northern Virginia. ...of the issue on this thea... ...or the whole Confederacy. ...fore, afford to run any ...rter. A single division ...ibly a single brigade or ...place in Virginia, may ...e great battle. The dan...ency is not from Sher...om Grant, it is not from ...oops, but it is from that ... that evil genius of our ...ats in dividing our armies ...portant and decisive en...

MAN.—General Spinner, ... Treasurer, on Saturday, ... of which the following is ... put into the Treasury ... dollars, the excess paid ...s at court-martial in a ... The acting quartermas... fact that I had come, and ...urn the same day, made ...or me, which he said was ..., paying for an additional ... and another for going. ...lf, is no object to the ... it be the means of draw... of the Government to ... this department of the ... may save hundreds of ...lars."

...of the four Rothschids ...mated at $9,000,000 a ...n hour.

...DWARE!
...REWARD
...ES J. MANN,
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WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS.
...DS,
...FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
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WINDOW GLASS,
..., &C., &C.
...of Goods in his line will be for...d at low rates for cash.
...DRY GOODS on hand will be ...low prices, in order to "telegraph ...s.
..."Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
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...ING HOUSE AND ...E STABLE.
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...in one month from ...
P. M. WO...
...TINGER'S
...WS AGENCY
...7, MAIN STREET
...BLANK BOOKS
...ONFECTIONERY
...TOBACCO
...OF HAND.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

McCLELLAN CLUB, No. 2.—A meeting of Democratic citizens of Altoona, convened at Patton's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of organizing an additional club, under the name and style of "McClellan Club, No. 2."

The meeting was called to order by appointing Col. John Woods, President, and E. F. Epler, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to report permanent officers, and after a few moments consultation, the following gentlemen were named as officers of the Club, and unanimously elected, viz:—

President—Col. John Woods.

Vice Presidents—G. F. Forney, Thos. M'Bride.

Cor. Secretary—Samuel M. Woodkok.

Rec. Secretaries—John Frantz, H. A. McPike.

Treasurer—Capt. R. J. Crozier.

Executive Committee—East Ward—John Warfel, Wm. Gott; West Ward—Otto Rossi, Michael Hickey; North Ward—Wm. K. Leonard, J. Clark; Logan tp.—Abram Rees, Samuel Gailey.

On motion, John Flannigan, Thos. McKiernan, Otto Rossi and James Flannigan were appointed a committee to procure a transparency for the use of the Club.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to collect funds to defray the incidental expenses of the Club.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next, when a constitution for the government of the Club will be presented for the signatures of all who wish to become members.

A full attendance of Democrats and conservative men is earnestly requested.

E. F. EPLER,
Secty pro tem.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.—At the time of going to press, last week, we had not the particulars of the explosion of engine No. 237, at Beatty's Station, on the Pittsburg Division. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but the result was fearful. The engineer, Charles Gaghigan, and the fireman, J. Jones, were instantly killed, their bodies thrown a considerable distance from the road, and badly mutilated. The engine was reduced to a complete wreck and the tender torn to pieces. Several cars loaded with sheep, which were next to the engine, were demolished and several hundred sheep killed and injured. The conductor, William Waters, was standing between the first and second cars at the time. He was buried beneath the wreck and supposed to have been instantly killed.

REDUCTION OF QUOTAS.—The *Register*, of this week, contains the following item:—"A. A. Barker, Esq., after several days work in the Provost Marshal General's Office at Washington and Harrisburg last week, succeeded in getting the quota of this Congressional District reduced. It seems that in assigning the quota the Department took as a basis the number appearing upon the rolls last June. Since that time by corrections the number of enrolled men has been reduced two or three thousand and there was no corresponding reduction in the quotas. Mr. Barker collected the evidence of this, and presented it in the proper quarters, when the reduction was ordered as stated."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., Mr. Adam Woolheater, residing near Eldorado Station, on the Hollidaysburg Branch, was knocked down by the engine of the coal train and so much injured that he died on the following Thursday. Mr. W. was an old man, some 71 years of age, and quite deaf. It appears he was walking on the track at the time, and was within a few steps of the crossing where he would have turned off.—The engineer sounded the whistle but he did not hear it, and the engineer, thinking he would step from the track, did not attempt to stop the train until he was too close upon him to avoid the accident.

ROOM RENTED.—The Union Men of Altoona have rented a room of the second story of Mann and Laughman's Building, in which to hold vigilance committee meetings and town meetings, and also to be used as a general reading room, and place of evening resort for members of the party.

☞ As an offset to the vote for President, published last week, we have been handed the following, taken at Barracks No. 1, Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg, Sept. 14th:

McClellan 282, Lincoln 40.

Frightful Catastrophe on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, the Fast Line East, on the P. R. R., ran into a coal train at Thompsontown, 11 miles East of Mifflin, causing a most dreadful loss of life and property. Owing to the excitement naturally caused by such a sad affair, it is somewhat difficult to get a correct account of it. We copy the following particulars from an account given in the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, by Mr. Oliver McClintock, a resident of that city, who was an eye-witness to the horrid scene. He says:

The responsibility of the sad event is laid upon the conductor of the coal train, which had stopped at the station for water, as being guilty of the most inexcusable ignorance in occupying the Fast Line's time, or of the most culpable negligence in failing of the precaution of sending a signal-man to the rear to warn the approaching train, especially as the position of his train was at the end of a curve and in the midst of a dense fog:

The passenger train approached at full speed—the engineer not discovering the fatal obstruction until within fifty yards of it. He instantly reversed the engine and after whistling "down brakes" twice, applied the locomotive brakes, which are connected with all the brakes on the train—he with the fireman remaining at their posts, and both escaping with but slight injury.

But the reversion and check were too late, as the distance was far too short for a check upon the speed under the most favorable circumstances, with the additional disadvantage of the wet condition of the rails, which caused the wheels to lock and slide with but little resistance to the momentum of the train. Scarcely more than a second had elapsed before the locomotive had leaped entirely throu h one coal car, and half the next, shivering them to fragments, and dashing their contents in every direction, and turning over almost bottom up.

The baggage car was elevated at the rear end from the truck, when the whole momentum of the train was instantly expended in driving the baggage car so completely through the first passenger car that the frame work of one fitted closely and entirely within the other. Mr. McGregor, the baggage master, was the only person in that car, and he escaped with but a few slight bruises.

The first passenger car was quite full, containing at least fifty persons, many of whom were women and children. These were, from the nature of the collision, either crushed under the baggage car, or driven in a mass to the rear of the passenger car, the doors of which were locked, as if to make death doubly sure, and escape (so to speak) the more impossible. But, most horrible to tell, the crash of wood, iron and glass was scarcely over when flames were discovered in the rear of the car, and within four minutes had enveloped this holocaust of dead, dying and mangled human beings in one common funeral pile.

It is not known whether the fire originated from the stove or from the gasometer—the latter being most probable. However, it started so quickly and spread so rapidly that the passengers who immediately hurried from the rear cars to the front, only reached it in time to find the flames already under headway, and be compelled to listen to the horrid chorus of the crackling flame of the burning cars, the agonizing groans of men, and the heart-rending shrieks and screams of women and children, powerless alike either to quench the flames or rescue the hapless victims from their prison of fire. Only one axe could be obtained, and little or nothing was accomplished even with that—one or two openings being cut through only to find an inner wall made by the side of the transfixed baggage car. Six persons, in all, were rescued from the car; the remainder, being estimated at at least forty persons, were either crushed to death, or having been wounded were burned alive.

One young lady, some sixteen or seventeen years of age, they struggled to drag from a window, but being fast under the baggage car, she at last drew herself back again and perished within. A man who had dragged himself partly through a window, found himself fast also, and laying himself on the side of the window, was consumed before the eyes of the horrified spectators. On the left side of the train a soldier with one leg succeeded in getting it through the window, but was unable to force his way farther, and perished as he was—his charred remains, after the woodwork had sufficiently burned away, falling a headless, armless mass upon the other track. One woman with four children are known to have been among the number of victims.

Conductor John Mullison and first brakeman Emory, were last seen sitting in this car by the stove, and no hope is entertained of their escape. How many and what persons were buried in that fiery tomb may never be told, as everything was literally consumed to ashes, and utterly beyond recognition; the only tell-tale to waiting hearthstones being the unbroken absence of looked-for footsteps, and the voiceless, endless vacancy of missed faces and remembered voices.

The forward platform of the third passenger car having been driven upon the rear one of the second, it was made impossible to detach them; they accordingly very quickly took fire, and were rapidly consumed. There were a number of wounded in these cars, but none killed. All were gotten out, although it was by almost herculean efforts that the doors, were broken open, and the inmates rescued.

The scenes which now ensued beggar words and defy description in the sickening and harrowing character of their details. The dense mass of baggage matter and human remains which the wreck of the two forward cars contained caused them to burn a couple of hours longer than the two following. On the right of the train, early in the progress of the fire, a charred, shapeless and headless mass rolled smoking into the road down by the side of the track. High in the air and resting upon a tangled mass of iron rods and tin sheeting was another one with arms drawn up upon the heart, and legs burned off to stumps, from whose extremities the femoral bones stood out with a horrible distinctness and nakedness into the air. By its side was another equally charred and disfigured.

Just under, and lying upon the flange of a wheel, was another black mass, which with the encircling springs of a hoop-skirt, were all that remained of a woman. The smaller ribs and other bones of children getting out from the burning mass, presented, if possible, a more sad and lamentable sight. On the left side, resting between the wheels, and on the after truck, the fire soon revealed a human head, about which the flames lapped and licked until the white skull shone out, and the sutures gaped and grinned as if in mockery of the horrid carnival.

What with the hissing, steaming, frying, masses of shapeless humanity, and the white, calcined forms of ribs, vertebræ, hip and femoral bones, staring from out the smoke and ashes, with the other harrowing details of the calamity, we pray never again to be confronted with such a sight.

Of the wounded the most seriously hurt was Mr. Brooks, a mail agent between Altoona and Harrisburg, who resides at Mifflin, and got on the train at that place. His injuries are internal, and thought to be severe. He was taken home on the westward train. A lady who had been rescued from the first passenger car, and taken to the station house, suffered very severe internal injuries. Surgical attendance was procured at an early hour, and all the rest of the wounded were doing well.

When the accident occurred, a message was immediately sent for assistance. Afterwards, two construction trains arrived simultaneously from the East and West, with a large force of workmen and all the necessary appliances for clearing the tracks and replacing the rails which had been bent out of shape by the heat. In a very short space of time the large force had the track cleared and repaired for the Westward train, and accordingly, at 11 o'clock, we willingly bade farewell to a scene of so appalling a calamity.

SHERIFF.

EDS. TRIBUNE:—We desire to announce to the people in your paper, that Mr. Martin Bechtel, of Hollidaysburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Blair County at the coming election. Mr. Bechtel is an honest, intelligent man, and would make a very competent officer. Besides, he has claims upon the voters of this County which should not be lightly passed over. In the Fall of 1861 he volunteered to fight the battles of his country, and remained in the service until after the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost an arm, and became thereby incapacitated for further active duty. He is now at home, crippled for life, and is unable to secure a livelihood by labor. Every principle of gratitude, honor and patriotism demands that we should take care to reward our crippled heroes for their sacrifices and bravery. To save our State from invasion, and our homes from desecration, he perilled his life, and lost a limb, and we very much mistake the patriotism of the people of Blair county if they permit his noble services to go unrewarded, now that they have an opportunity of testifying their gratitude. We also ask you to publish the following card of Mr. Bechtel, containing his written consent to become a candidate.

MANY CITIZENS,

At the solicitation of numerous citizens, without distinction of Party, I hereby consent to become a candidate for Sheriff of Blair county, at the coming election, and if elected I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

M. L. BECHTEL.

Hollidaysburg, June 27, 1864.

Tobacco and Cigars,	Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars,	Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars,	Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles,	
Spectacles,	
Perfumery and Notions,	Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions,	Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. ROUSH,
Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21.-tf.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART

Baltimore Express West	arrives	7.15 A.M.,	leaves	7.35 A.M.
Philadel'a "	"	8.00 "	"	8.20 "
Fast Line "	"	8.20 P. M.	"	8.35 P.M.
Mail Train "	"	7.00 "	"	7.15 "
Express Train East	"	9.20 P. M.,	leaves	9.40 P. M.
Fast Line "	"	1.15 A. M.,	"	1.20 A. M.
Mail Train "	"	7.50 "	"	8.10 "
Through Accom. "	"	11.25 "	"	11.40 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains West, Mail Train East and West and Thro' Accommodation Train East.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

ALTOONA, May 18th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7:20, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8:05, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7:55, "
Hollidaysburgh,	6:40, A.M. & 6:50, P.M.
Western Way,	11:25, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7:05, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7:40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	7:50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:50, "
Western, through,	6:40, P.M.
Hollidaysburgh,	6:40, "
Eastern, through,	7:20, "

☞ Office hours from 6:45, A.M., to 7:45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7:45 to 8:45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P.M.

DIED.

In Frankstown township, Monday evening, September 19th, 1864, of Dysentery, Mr. HARVEY STUART.

August 7th, 1864, SUSAN J. HARPSTER, aged 17 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

Aug. 8th, 1864, MARY A. HARPSTER, aged 15 years, 5 months, and 24 days.

Aug. 9th, 1864, DAVID P. HARPSTER, aged 8 years, 5 months, and 1 day.

Aug. 12th 1864, BARBARA E. HARPSTER, aged 13 years, 4 months, and 25 days.

Aug 17th, 1864, SARAH C. HARPSTER, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

Aug. 18th, 1864, JULIA A. HARPSTER, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 25 days.

The above children of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH HARPSTER, of Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa., all died of *Diptheria*, within the short period of eleven days.

S. M. WOODKOK. E. J. OSBORNE.

WOODKOK & OSBORNE,

Attorneys at Law & Military Agents,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Collections for firms in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.

Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S. will be collected in the shortest possible time.

Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.
Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.
Sept. 24, 1864.-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SITUATED IN CLEARFIELD TOWNship, Cambria county.

No. 1. Is a TRACT OF LAND containing 100 Acres and 106 Perches, and the usual allowance known as the California Tract, a good new Plank House, New Plank Smith Shop, and two Stables thereon erected. A Well of Water at the door. Two Acres cleared, and a Young Orchard planted.

No. 2. Is a TRACT OF LAND containing 21 Acres and 92 Perches and allowance adjoining No. 1 Tract.

No. 3. Is a TRACT OF LAND containing 127 Acres and 82 Perches and allowance known as the Bridge Tract, about 50 Acres cleared and the balance well timbered mostly White Pine and White Oak, having thereon erected one Plank House and Barn and other out buildings.—The land is in a good state of cultivation and a good Spring of Water at the door, a good Young Orchard and a Coal Bank opened.

All the above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply at the store of D. & S. Moore, in Altoona.

An undisputable title will be given by
Sept. 24, 1864. D. & S. MOORE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, September 12, 1864.

WHEREAS, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, that the Capital Stock of

"The First National Bank of Altoona," Penn'a, has been increased in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000) in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid-up Capital Stock of said Bank now amounts to One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000);

Now it is hereby certified, That the Capital Stock of "The First National Bank of Altoona," Penn'a, aforesaid, has been increased, as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of Capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of Capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my official signature. H. McCULLOCH, *Comptroller.*

Sept. 17—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS J. McDERMITT, late of Logan township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CAROLINE McDERMITT,
Sept. 17—6t. *Administratrix.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Es-

tate of Richard Taylor Glasgow, late of Logan twp., Blair co., dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER EMPFIELD,
Logan twp., Sept. 3' 64—6t. *Administrator.*

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—An ex-

amination of teachers, for the 11 Schools in Logan township, will be held in Londonsville, Sept. 24th, 1864, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All applicants are expected to be in attendance.

By order of the Board.
DAVID ROBESON, *Secretary.*
Altoona, Sept. 10, 1864.-3t.

CHANGED HANDS.

EXCELSIOR Hat & Cap Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.

All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.

Aug. 17, 1864-tf. D. W. ALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

READ! READ! READ!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESpectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a large wholesale and retail

TOBACCO STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by John H. Roberts as a Shoe Store, on Virginia street, next door to Kessler's Drug store, where they have on hand a large supply of the finest brands of imported and domestic

CIGARS.

They have also the largest and choicest variety of

TOBACCO,

such as
LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
HARD PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
NAVY, CAVENDISH, CONGRESS AND FLOUNDER.

FINE CUT by the Paper or Pound.
The very best and finest

SMOKING TOBACCO,

such as TURKISH, VIRGINIA, KNETNIG, and LYNCHBURG. Fine fancy papers, with a large assortment of German Tobacco. Cut and Dry by the pound. All kinds of SNUFF.

Also a large assortment of the

FINEST PIPES.

Meerschaum, Sweet Briar, and India Rubber, Double Tube Pipes, and German China. Also, all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

such as Pocket Books, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders, Snuff Boxes, and everything in their line.

Come and see for yourselves. We are able to sell at low prices, for the reason that we bought our Tobacco before the great rise in the price of that article in the cities. We are determined to sell cheaper than any other tobacconist in the town. Our store is the largest of the kind ever opened in the town.

GEORGE BRUNNER & CO.
Altoona, Sept. 17, 1864—3m.

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Price' Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES. CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,
and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.
DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.
Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

1864. SPRING 1864.

CIRCULAR.

I take pleasure in issuing this my Spring advertisement, through which I would inform my friends and the public generally that I have just returned from the East where I have purchased a fresh Stock of

HATS AND CAPS

of the Latest Styles, and as to quality, color and price cannot fail to please all classes.

I have also bought an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

the majority of which are city make and will be guaranteed. My assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' shoes is complete, all of which, I am now offering at a small advance on wholesale prices.

The public will be greatly benefited by giving this their attention and call and examine my stock, as I feel confident I can please all.

JAMES S. MANN, Main street,
apg-tf Altoona, Pa.

JACOB WEIS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES

ICE CREAM

AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always applied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

ICE CREAM

of the very best flavors, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863-tf.

FRUIT TREES!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL at Public Sale, on the *Fourth day of November*, 1864, his entire stock of YOUNG FRUIT TREES, now growing in his nursery, near Altoona, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot and such other Fruit Trees as are generally found in a nursery. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 4th of November and continue until all Trees are sold. R. B. TAYLOR.
Sept. 10, 1864.-2m. *Nurseryman.*

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—

On and after *September* 15th, 1864, the price of Gas will be $3.50 per 1000 cubic feet. Gas shut off if bills are not paid within 5 days after presentation.

By order of Board of Managers,
Sept. 3-'64. B. F. ROSE, *Sec. & Treas.*

WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE, not

liable to draft, for one year, for which the sum of $600 will be paid, in addition to the Government bounty.

Address Box 615, Pittsburgh Post Office.
Sept. 3, 1864.—3t

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES

of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC

Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Brauch Street, Altoona. Price $425.
Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jne 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

READ CAREFULLY!

Something Interesting to the Public.

BUY THE BEST,

IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CALling at once at

G. C. SMITH'S One Price Store,

Corner of Julia, and Harriet Streets, East Altoona, where you can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line, for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He has just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW STOCK OF GOODS. His stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

He would solicit particular attention to the new and large lot of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

all the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes, of every style.

AS FOR NOTIONS, he defies competition, in number and quality. They consist of the best stock of Notions offered, such as Ladies' and Gents' common, fancy and kid Gloves and Hosiery, Boys' Hose, Misses' Gloves and Hose, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' linen Collars, Ladies' worked (machine) and Gents' paper Collars, Cuffs, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt Braid, Braiding Braid, Spool Cotton, Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrellas, and all kinds Looking Glasses.

The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or in exchange for rags or country produce.

He would just say, in conclusion, that all he asks of the people of Altoona who wish to get bargains either in common or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queensware, &c., &c., to favor him with a call.

Altoona, Aug. 3, 1864.-tf.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Where to buy the cheapest clothing in the interior of the State.

UNEXAMPLED DISPLAY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS AT

GODFREY WOLF'S

CHEAP STORE, Corner of Caroline and Main Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEAsure in offering to the inspection of the gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL CLOTHING,

ever brought to this market. His goods have been selected, by himself, from tables of the most fashionable merchant tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feelings of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of fashionable clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Satinett " " " " "
" Linen Dusters " " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants, " " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " " "
" Vests all qualities and prices.

The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, July 20th 1864.-tf.

READ CAREFULLY!

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead; and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids,
Plain and figured Delaines,

Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.

☞ Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of

CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18 cts., Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts.

Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The Undersigned, Executor of Daniel Spriese, late of Milford township, Juniata county, deceased, offers at PRIVATE SALE, all that certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in county and township aforesaid, containing

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-THREE ACRES,

more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, having thereon erected a

NEW GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL

with two run of Burs, together with all the new and improved machinery for doing GRIST AND MERCHANT WORK, with never-failing water power.

Also, a good

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN.

ALSO—A LOG TENANT HOUSE,

with other necessary out-buildings. A large portion of the purchase money may remain secured in the property, on which five years' time will be given for payment.

The above property is situated about two miles from the Pennsylvania railroad and canal, and the same distance from Mifflintown and Patterson.

Any person wishing to purchase or view the property can call on

JAMES B. SPIESE, residing on the premises.
Or E. S. DOTTY, Mifflintown,
J. F. ROHRER, McVeytown.
Or HENRY SPIESE, Executor.
No. 447 North Third street, Phila.

August 18th-tf.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586
July 13, 1864.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates
Feb. 3d, 1859.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona.
June, 29, 1854-1y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HO

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

NO THUMBSCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Nos. 2, $8.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50. Also, packed and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland Ohio.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, Agent, Philad'a.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz.,—

That Iron well galvanized *will not rust;*
That a *single* machine is better than a complicated one;
That a Wringer should be *self-adjusting, durable, and effective;*
That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause *delay* and *trouble* to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water *will swell, shrink and split;*
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in *will wear out;*
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels will *not tear the clothes;*
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a *Thread* or a *Bed-Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, *test* Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing CO:

GENTLEMEN: *I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*

Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many year's experience in the galvanizing business, enables me to indorse the above statement in *all particulars.*

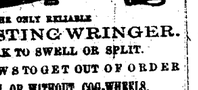
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman Street.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will *do.* It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do with all intelligent persons who have *any,* to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEZ.

Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of price.
June, 29, 1865–3m.

SHIPPING!



TO AND FROM

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

BY THE

GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR.
June 9, 1864–tf. ALTOONA, PA.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

ICE CREAM

of the very best flavors, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863–tf.

JACOB WEIS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES.

ICE CREAM

AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1–tf.

ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

J. G. ADLUM, Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

MACKEREL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by FRITCHEY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing Call and see. Nov. 25.–tf.

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by G. W. KESSLER. 1–tf.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 9, '64.–tf. E. B. McCRUM.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING-, Paint, Pencil and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in everycase they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861–tf.

BUT ONE PRICE.

AND THAT

A CASH PRICE

FOR ALL OUR GOODS!

AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the

Union Store,

the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists a of choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES

and everything in the grocery line

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

SUGARS.

Pulverized 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

Imperial and Black Teas from 85 cts., to 1.50 per lb.

COFFEE.

Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Soy Sauce, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.

Navy B spun, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups, Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

SOAPS

Rosin, German, French Castile, American Castile, Sawder's and other Toilet Soaps.

CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers. Ferina Biscuit.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dusty Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality. MANAGERS.
Dec. 23, 1863.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.–1y.

JOHN D. SPEILMAN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

OFFICE on Main street, front of his chair shop, one door East of the National Hotel.
ap9-tf

WM. S. BITTNER Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
Jan. 3, '56–tf] KESSLER'S.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be recieved for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principle and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its deposits in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the currant rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. aug. 10,–3mo

FIRST NATIONAL STORE OF ALTOONA,

IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. B. HILEMAN.

J. W. CURRY,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has purchased J. B. HILEMAN'S stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and will continue the business at the old stand.

To the stock purchased from Mr. H. I have just added a large and select assortment of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEEESWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, FINE VARIETIES OF TOBACCO!

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which was bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
Altoona, April 27,–tf

TIME AND BEAUTY!

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY

establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost, he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH.
ap9-tf

HICKEY & CHERRY, CABINET-MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.

THE ABOVE FIRM HAVE OPENED a new Cabinet Shop and FURNITURE WAREROOM, on

JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

East Altoona, where they will be happy to fill all orders in their line. They have on hand a good supply of FURNITURE just from Philadelphia, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

They keep a HEARSE, and are prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.

They will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.
Altoona, June 15, 1864–3m.

A BODY OF TIMBER LAND IS OFfered for sale or trade for property in Altoona; the land is situated in Cambria county, four miles North of Gallitzin Station, on the P. R. R.; there is erected on said premises, one of the very best Saw and Lath cutting Mills, all in good order, together with Smith Shop and good Stable, also two squared log dwellings, suitable to accommodate lumbermen, all of which will be sold as above stated, by the subscriber, living in Altoona.
April 20, '64. tf JOSHUA HAINES.

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 45 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Heaslitt,
Samuel Work.	

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 31, 1862.1y R. A. O. KERR.

SAVE THE PER CENTAGE

BY BUYING YOUR

CLOTHING FROM FIRST HANDS.

ETTINGER & TUCK, Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Ready-made Clothing, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following facts in reference to their stock.

1st. We manufacture our own goods. They are made up in our own Store, in Philadelphia, under our immediate supervision, and we know they are well made and can be warranted

EQUAL TO THE BEST,

and superior to the largest quantity of Ready-made clothing in the market.

2nd. We buy our Cloths directly from the Importers and Manufacturers, consequently we save the per centage put on by middle men.

3rd. We sell our Clothing at a reasonable percentage over the cost of our Cloths, thereby saving the purchasers of Clothing the percentage which must be added by those who buy from second hands to sell again. We retail our Clothing at the same price which other merchants pay for theirs at wholesale. consequently those who buy from us get their goods at the same price which other Clothiers pay for theirs in the city, thereby saving said Clothiers' per centage.

We have branch Stores in

ALTOONA AND JOHNSTOWN,

where goods may be had at the same figures at which we sell them here in the city.

If any person has been told, or imagines, that Tuck's Store, in Altoona, is "played out," let such person drop into his establishment, on Main Street, and examine his goods and prices.

Wholesale House, No. 702 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 26–tf JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

EVERY person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

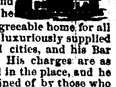
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and gas lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 19, 1858–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, April 27,–tf



H. B. MILLER, DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 29–2m*

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OF

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symtoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affections, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love for family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Blue Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

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DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. RADCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have drugged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow.—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several monther before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box, I *am now a well man, and can eat anything I wish,* and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. RADCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

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DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physician of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

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The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No 10 North Second Street,

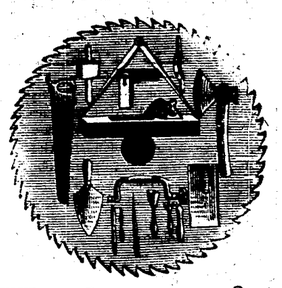
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Dr[illegible], Altoona, Pa.
April, 1 1864.—1y.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE. The undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the 17th District of Penn'a.
Aug 3, '64.–3m. JACOB BOTTENBERG.

FRIES & WILLIAMS.



Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE

they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.
April 27, 1864.–tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description.

MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,

LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN'S HALF HOSE

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE.

HATS AND CAPS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN.

GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.

He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Kip Pegged..... 1.37@1.50
Men's Boots..... 2.75@3.50
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES.

White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffees, Syrups, Teas, &c., and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, and as cheap as the cheapest. J. A. SPRANKLE.
Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers. Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Fries & Winters, on *Annie street, East Altoona,* where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns,* such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of